

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## Sweden: Freedom and the Good Life

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1959

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, June 6, is celebrated in Sweden as Constitution and Flag Day.

Sweden throughout her history has stood for the ideals most cherished by Americans. Hers is a tradition of freedom, of courage, of respect for religion with tolerance, of education, progress, of high regard for the individual, and, in modern history, of peaceful cooperation.

The Swedish tradition of freedom dates from earliest history. Mention is made by Tacitus of the separate, Suiones people, from whom Sweden derived its name. The Viking ships are believed to date from the Roman era. The tales of the Viking era—from about 700 to 1000 A.D.—stir our imagination and command our respect. Courage and a capacity for organization was their legacy wherever these sea kings made a permanent landing. Characteristic, above all, was, and has ever been, a love of freedom and respect for individual liberty.

As early as the Middle Ages, Christianity triumphed in the center of the old heathen realm, the land of the Valkyrie. It has flourished significantly in Sweden ever since. Soon after Luther, the Lutheran church became the church of Sweden. More than 90 percent of the Swedes are baptized and married by the clergy of that church to this day. Because of the tolerance acquired during the centuries since its foundation, however, this figure actually covers many nonconformists and those indifferent to all but certain customs of the church.

The people of Sweden have long been taught to think for themselves. The Swedish press boasts of having the oldest legally protected guarantees of press freedom in the world. A newspaper established in 1645 still appears regularly. Greater knowledge, more extensive schooling are the basis of the vigorous and alert democracy that exists in Sweden.

Sweden has been a leader in social reform. Her progress in social security has served as a model for many features of the American system. Observers from England have compared Sweden's measures favorably with those of their own country, New Zealand, and Australia. For nearly two centuries, Sweden's communities have cared for their aged, infirm, and otherwise needy people. Workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, and compulsory health insurance are part of the national scheme of social welfare, which has been for over 70 years in the process of revision and improvement. The general aim

is to protect the life and health of each citizen.

The Swedes are good neighbors abroad as well as at home. Renowned neutrality, maintaining peace for nearly 150 years, has not prevented Sweden from joining in the Council of Europe, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, the United Nations, as well as many other international organizations—with all that participation implies. In joining the U.N. Sweden did specifically declare her intention to maintain her traditional freedom from military alliances, while protecting with a strong defense her independence and democratic institutions. The world's respect for her stand is clearly evident in the choice of Dag Hammarskjöld as its leader in the United Nations.

Sweden's high standard of living is reflected in a comparatively high level of stability in national politics. Communists have played a very small role there. The two-party system, which prevailed in the era of formulation of the Swedish parliamentary democracy, inspired a stanza which strikes a responsive note in our own day. In the 18th century, the Swedish poet Jacob Wallenstein wrote of party politics by popular name:

Let Hats and Caps fight on, let discord's thunder rumble;  
An oak which now and then is shaken by a blast,  
Below the ground holds firm and fast.  
When Rome its squabbles ceased she had begun to tumble,  
And England gains her peak amid disputes and strife.  
Free states from party feuds draw life.

The free states of the world and we in America, join in a salute to Sweden's freedom and good life.

Retirement of Vice Adm. John M. Will,  
United States Navy

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1959

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I should like to call to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress the retirement on June 30 with rank of full admiral of Vice Adm. John M. Will, United States Navy, most recently commander, Military Sea Transportation Service.

Admiral Will's relief has already been announced to be Vice Adm. Roy A. Gano, an able and gracious gentleman well-known in naval and commercial shipping circles, and a most wise choice to take over the worldwide complexities of Military Sea Transportation Service. He has already served a tour as deputy commander of Military Sea Transpor-

tation Service before moving on to command amphibious group 2 in the Mediterranean.

"Dutch" Will, as he is admirably known to his friends in the Navy and in maritime circles, is an admiral's admiral. His career was colorful in the combat days of World War II, and most recently vastly productive in an operational way during the years which followed—brush-fire outbreaks of hostilities and the troubled crises which mark our times.

Above all things, "Dutch" Will is a man who believes in getting around and seeing things for himself. His pace is relentless and the scope of his journeys throughout the world have left younger and lesser men bobbing in his wake. He expects and demands the highest degree of performance in his staff, and of himself he demands even more—and produces it.

An axiom at his headquarters in Washington, borne out by distraught commanders in the field on the occasion of unannounced field trips, is "If the old man asks you a question, you'd better blanketly blank well have the answer or know where you can get the information he wants."

Yet the retiring commander of Military Sea Transportation Service is no martinet. He runs a mighty taut ship and he gets the results he wants, but when a member of his staff—top civilian or stenographer; officer or enlisted man—gets a promotion or is recognized for his accomplishments, personal congratulations come from Admiral Will—if he is not in Tokyo, Thule, or Timbuctoo—almost as soon as he gets it from his boss.

"Dutch" Will is synonymous with Military Sea Transportation Service. Think of one and you automatically think of the other.

Keenly appreciative of the importance of smooth public relations, his judgment and decisions concerning MSTs have done astonishing things to bring about good will and admiration for the service which for years was thought of by maritime labor and management alike as a Federal agency competing against private industry.

MSTs still has its critics, and many are mighty outspoken, but few have anything but respect for the man at the helm, "Dutch" Will.

A year ago he was awarded the Robert L. Hague Trophy of the American Legion on behalf of the entire maritime industry, recognizing him as the single individual who had done more for the American merchant marine in that year than anyone else.

This year's fiscal report of MSTs shows a significant statistic, and one which even its harshest critics find difficult to refute. Out of MSTs' entire operating funds—\$425 million—78 percent went to private industry: ship repair facilities, shipyards, steamship companies, new construction, and what have you.

The thinking of top people at MSTs is constructive and progressive. "Dutch" Will insists upon it. MSTs, he feels, is an agency whose functions should include tests and experiments which will benefit private industry as well as MSTs' own ship operations.

MSTs has led the way in ship design; cargo handling methods; safety and training practices ashore and afloat; exploration and development of remote operating areas which include the discovery of a deepwater northwest passage in the Canadian Arctic; the further development of ice freeing devices which kept extreme northerly harbors open for shipping long after the termination of the normal navigation season and a full-ahead participation in this country's oceanographic research program.

MSTs, under "Dutch" Will, conceived the ice-strengthened cargo ships and tankers which have proved themselves year after year in polar operations. In the field of roll-on, roll-off transportation, MSTs' prototype vehicle carrier U.S.N.S. *Comet* and her recently acquired running mate U.S.N.S. *Taurus* are under the scrutiny of industry and their effect is already being felt in new ship designs.

When the Maritime Administration converted two Liberty ships to gas-turbine and free-piston propulsion, MSTs put them to use.

The accomplishments of MSTs are varied and impressive. Statistics of passenger lifts, evacuation of refugees from troubled lands, the transportation of military cargoes, and the supply of petroleum products throughout the world by this vastly complex, yet highly efficient, organization are available for all to see.

It has been geared with emergencies in mind—Korea and Lebanon, to name but two. In such a successful manner is MSTs run that its ships were loaded and operating with units of the fleet within hours of the announcement of the existence of the emergency.

Its record for saving lives at sea is unequalled by any organization, with the obvious exception of the U.S. Coast Guard, which is in the lifesaving business and performs its task with great distinction, devotion, and magnificent seamanship.

The high standards and the very high degree of excellence of MSTs throughout its worldwide activities are, of course, not the result of any one man's inspiration, but of many thousands of dedicated people whom he encouraged.

Admiral Will has served two separate tours—as commander, Atlantic area, and most recently as overall commander. MSTs was there when he reported aboard each time. But each time he was assigned to MSTs the wheels turned even faster than before.

The Navy is losing a talented and courageous officer. Whatever segment of private industry has the foresight to grab him will be fortunate indeed.

The four-star flag "Dutch" Will will receive at the retirement ceremonies at the Naval Gun Factory on June 30 is the Navy's own way of showing the boy from Perth Amboy, N.J., that it, too, recognized his inherent ability and leader-

ship. Forty years ago this month, Midshipman "Dutch" Will bent on his ensign's shoulderboards for the first time, and steadied on the course which has brought him, after a long and eventful voyage, to the destination he knew lay over the horizon of his youth.

Yet the voyage is only half over. A second career is at hand. The experience of many commands, the mellowness and judgment that comes with this experience and the insatiable drive to tackle baffling problems are qualifications which most surely will be sought out by the very industry which at first held "Dutch" Will in suspicion, and within a few short years regarded him with great respect.

The four-star flag they will give him at his retirement may never fly at the truck, but the man who earned it will be at the conn in a controversy involving the "men who go down to the sea in ships and have business in the great waters."

As a member of the House Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Armed Services, I am certain that I speak for my colleagues on these committees when I say that in our dealings with the top officers of the Navy few men stand out as does "Dutch" Will for dedication and devotion to duty—qualities he seeks in others and demands from himself.

As a private citizen, may I speak for myself when I say that my admiration and respect for the man I am proud to call my friend is very great indeed.

### Vice President Nixon Writes About Dulles

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ALVIN M. BENTLEY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1959

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, the most recent issue of Life magazine contains several pages of photographs covering the recent funeral ceremonies of our late great Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, as well as pictures setting forth the highlights of his illustrious career. Accompanying this pictorial study is a brief but moving article by Vice President Nixon about the character and quality of this great man whose passing was indeed a loss to the entire free world.

It is a pleasure to call the attention of my colleagues to this article and, under leave to extend and revise my remarks, to include it with them, not only for the information of my colleagues in Congress but with the expressed hope that it will be given wide circulation throughout the entire country.

It is a fitting tribute to a very great man from another great man who was closely associated with Mr. Dulles in both his work and his thinking regarding foreign policy and the dangers of international communism:

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON WRITES ABOUT DULLES

(By RICHARD M. NIXON)

I have had the privilege of knowing and working with John Foster Dulles since the

time I first met him in 1948. And it was my great fortune that since the fall of 1955 the association between us was particularly close.

In a city where a political leader learns that the number of his friends goes up and down with his standing in the public opinion polls, I found Mr. Dulles' loyalty to his friends was no more affected by the latest poll than was his adherence to his own policies.

He was not unaware of his unique abilities. But he was one of those rare individuals who could accept—and even demand—from his friends constant critical examination of both his policies and his leadership. He was never guilty of that most deadly sin—unreasoned pride and conceit.

I recall at least four occasions when he was under attack when he asked for my advice. His question was not as to his policies, which he believed to be right (a view I shared), but whether he, himself, might have become too controversial to be the best spokesman for those policies.

"I never want to be a burden on the President," he often used to say to me. "As a friend, I want you to tell me whenever you believe that I have become a burden, either politically or otherwise."

He recognized the fundamental truth that a public man must never forget—that he loses his usefulness when he as an individual, rather than his policy, becomes the issue.

This trait was most in evidence on his last arduous journey to Europe when he had to call into play all his superb diplomatic talents in order to help unify the Western position on Berlin. There was seldom a moment on this trip when he was without pain. He was unable to keep down a single meal.

I asked him how he was able to carry on. He answered, "I told my associates that they were to watch me carefully and that they were to inform me immediately whenever it appeared that my physical condition in any way impaired my ability to carry on the negotiations in which we were participating." But he was never better at the negotiating table than at this most difficult period of his life.

He afterward told me, "I never felt any pain while the negotiating was taking place. Then at the end of the day it would come down on me like a crushing weight."

So much for the quality of the man. His policies will be judged not by his dedication or his skill at the conference table but by what happens in the years ahead, when men like Christian Herter build on the foundations Mr. Dulles erected.

But whatever happens there are certain great principles which he advocated which will forever stand as a monument to his memory.

He believed that those who are called to positions of leadership in a democracy have the responsibility to lead, not just to follow public opinion. During the crisis over Quemoy and Matsu, the mail, the polls, and the opinionmakers seemed to be overwhelmingly against the position he advocated. He told me that we had to try to change public opinion by informing the people of facts of which they might not be aware. If, after they learned the facts, the people held the same opinion, theirs of course should be the final judgment. But in this instance, his leadership helped to convince the people and thereby averted a Communist victory that could have destroyed the free world position in Asia.

History will also record that the inflexibility and brinkmanship for which he was criticized in truth represented basic principles of the highest order.

At a time when the political and intellectual climate in the West appeared to be moving slowly but steadily toward advocacy of shortsighted, opportunistic arrangements



with the Soviets, Mr. Dulles' stubborn constancy sometimes appeared like an anachronism. Yet he made an unchallengeable argument for firmness where fundamentals were involved. Speaking before the National Council of Churches of Christ last November, Mr. Dulles said: "Communism is stubborn for the wrong; let us be steadfast for the right. A capacity to change is indispensable. Equally indispensable is the capacity to hold fast to that which is good. So it is that while we seek to adapt our policies to the inevitability of change, we resist aspects of change which counter the enduring principles of moral law."

When he was attacked for brinkmanship Mr. Dulles stood on an ancient and honorable principle—that by looking a great danger in the face we may avert it and lesser perils. He was simply taking the same position which Winston Churchill saw so well in 1939: "If you will not fight for the right when you can easily win without bloodshed; if you will not fight when your victory will be sure and not too costly; you may come to the moment when you will have to fight with all odds against you and only a precarious chance of survival."

But it is in a third area in which Mr. Dulles leaves to the free world perhaps his most lasting and valuable legacy. Some of his critics have scoffed at his advocacy of peaceful liberation of the Communist-dominated peoples and at his often reiterated faith in the eventual collapse of communism.

Yet, what other tenable position can self-respecting free peoples take? The Communists have no hesitancy in proclaiming their faith in the eventual domination of the world by dictators. Can we be less determined in our dedication to the cause of freedom from tyranny for all people?

If we want a foreign policy and a national attitude that bends before every Communist breeze, if we have come to the point where liberty is not worth our lives, if we are becoming convinced that the future is in the hands of dictators rather than in those of free men, then we no longer need the Dulleses or their legacy. But while American greatness and American hope endure, John Foster Dulles will be remembered as one of their most effective and eloquent champions.

### DAV Services in Ohio

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1959

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, an exceptional record of vital rehabilitation services freely extended to thousands of Ohio citizens has recently come to my attention. These splendid humanitarian services are not sufficiently appreciated by those who have benefited thereby, directly, and indirectly.

Among the several congressionally chartered veterans' organizations, which have State departments and local chapters in Ohio, is the Disabled American Veterans. The DAV is the only such organization composed exclusively of those Americans who have been either wounded, gassed, injured, or disabled by reason of active service in the Armed Forces of the United States, or of some country allied with it during time of war.

#### DAV SETUP

Formed in 1920, under the leadership of Judge Robert S. Marx, DAV legislative activities have very substantially benefited every compensated disabled veteran. Its present national commander is another judge, David B. Williams, of Concord, Mass. Its national adjutant is John E. Feighner, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The national legislative director is Elmer M. Freudenberger; the national director of claims, Cicero F. Hogan; and the national director of employment relations, John W. Burris, located at the DAV national service headquarters, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. I am especially proud of the fact that Ohio, my home State, has led all States in membership in the DAV for the past 22 years, having about 25,000 members in its 126 chapters.

Inasmuch as less than 10 percent of our country's war veterans are receiving monthly disability compensation payments for service-connected disabilities—some 2 million—the DAV can never aspire to become the largest of the several veterans' organizations. Nevertheless, since shortly after its formation in 1920, the DAV national headquarters located in Cincinnati, Ohio, has maintained the largest staff of any veterans' organization of full-time trained national service officers, 138 of them, who are located in the 63 regional and 3 district offices of the U.S. Veterans' Administration, and its central office in Washington, D.C.

They there have ready access to the official claim records of those claimants who have given the DAV their powers of attorney. All of them being war-handicapped veterans themselves, these service officers are sympathetic and alert as to the problems of other less well-informed claimants.

#### SERVICE FACILITIES IN OHIO

The DAV national service officers in Cincinnati are Mr. Bernard Southard, Mr. Charles A. Burger, Mr. John Kirch, Mr. Thomas G. Ryan, and Mr. Ralph F. Schwamberger, located at the VA regional office, 209 East Sixth Street. Mr. Garrett J. Bowman, Mr. Pasquale B. Gervace, Mr. Albert Nigoff, and Mr. Verne Nygaard are located at the VA regional office, 234-235 Williamson Building, Cleveland.

The national headquarters of the DAV is at 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, where the national service officer, John Delaney, is on duty. National officers for this year from Ohio are Mr. Joe Smith, 225 West Harrison, Alliance, and Mr. Joe Stefan, 864 Berghoff Street, Akron, who are the national executive committee-man and alternate, respectively, from the seventh district.

The DAV department commander of Ohio is Mr. Sam Rothenberg, 4511 Shirley Drive, South Euclid, and the department adjutant-treasurer is my long-time personal friend, Mr. A. L. Daniels, 105-07 Wyandotte Building, Columbus.

The VA hospitals coming under the jurisdiction of these offices are: A 2,116-bed NP hospital at Chillicothe, a 463-bed GM hospital at Cincinnati, a 1,013-bed GM hospital at Dayton, a 2,138-bed

DOM hospital at Dayton, a 324-bed TB hospital at Brecksville, and a 852-bed GM hospital at Cleveland.

The DAV representatives with the VA Voluntary Services are Mr. George Sriner, of 1040 South Roosevelt Avenue, Columbus, at the Chillicothe NP Hospital; Mr. Joseph M. Zapaton, Post Office Box 55, North Dayton Station, Dayton, at the DOM Hospital at Dayton; Mr. George Meyers, 5868 Layor Drive, Parma Heights, at the GM Hospital at Cleveland; Mr. Robert Silva, 559 Virgil, Cincinnati, at the GM Hospital at Cincinnati; and Mr. Robert R. Boyle, 3729 West 33d Street, Cleveland, at the TB Hospital at Brecksville.

During the last fiscal year, the VA paid out \$82,890,666 for its veterans' program in Ohio, including disability compensation to its 116,642 service-disabled veterans. These Federal expenditures in Ohio furnish substantial purchasing power in all communities.

The DAV of Ohio renders a most outstanding service to the wars' disabled and their dependents—as proven by the following facts and figures—for the last 10 fiscal years:

Claimants contacted (estimated).....	411,054
Claims folders reviewed.....	352,545
Appearances before rating boards.....	176,533
Compensation increases obtained.....	13,959
Service connections obtained.....	6,022
Nonservice pensions.....	9,012
Death benefits obtained.....	2,002
Total monetary benefits obtained.....	\$8,758,921.74

The above figures do not include the accomplishments of other national service officers on duty in the central office of the Veterans' Administration, handling appeals and reviews, or in its three district offices, handling death and insurance cases. Over the last 10 years, they reported 83,611 claims handled in such district offices, resulting in monetary benefits of \$20,850,335.32, and in the central office they handled 58,282 reviews and appeals, resulting in monetary benefits of \$5,337,389.05. Proportionate additional benefits were thereby obtained for Ohio veterans, their dependents, and their survivors.

#### SERVICES BEYOND STATISTICS

These figures fail properly to paint the picture of the extent and value of the individualized advice, counsel, and assistance extended to all of the claimants who have contacted DAV national service officers in person, by telephone, and by letter.

Pertinent advice was furnished to all disabled veterans, their dependents, and others, in response to their varied claims for service connection, disability compensation, medical treatment, hospitalization, prosthetic appliances, vocational training, insurance, death compensation or pension, VA guaranty loans for homes, farms and businesses, and so forth. Helpful advice was also given as to counseling and placement into suitable useful employment—to utilize their remaining abilities—civil service examinations, appointments, retentions, retirement benefits, and multifarious other problems.

Every claim presents different problems. Too few Americans fully realize that governmental benefits are not automatically awarded to disabled veterans—not given on a silver platter. Frequently, because of lack of official records, death or disappearance of former buddies and associates, lapse of memory with the passage of time, lack of information and experience, proof of the legal service connection of a disability becomes extremely difficult—too many times impossible. A Claims and Rating Board can obviously not grant favorable action merely based on the opinions, impressions or conclusions of persons who submit notarized affidavits. Specific, detailed, pertinent facts are essential.

The VA, which acts as judge and jury, cannot properly prosecute claims against itself. As the defendant, in effect, the U.S. Veterans' Administration must award the benefits provided under the laws administered by it, only under certain conditions.

A DAV national service officer can and does advise a claimant precisely why his claim may previously have been denied and then specifies what additional evidence is essential. The claimant must necessarily bear the burden of obtaining such fact-giving affidavit evidence. The experienced national service officer will, of course, advise him as to its possible improvement, before presenting same to the adjudication agency, in the light of all of the circumstances and facts, and of the pertinent laws, precedents, regulations and schedule of disability ratings. No DAV national service officer, I feel certain, ever uses his skill, except in behalf of worthy claimants, with justifiable claims.

The VA has denied more claims than it has allowed—because most claims are not properly prepared. It is very significant, as pointed out by the DAV acting national director of claims, Chester A. Cash, that a much higher percentage of those claims, which have been prepared and presented with the aid of a DAV national service officer, are eventually favorably acted upon, than is the case as to those claimants who have not given their powers of attorney to any such special advocate.

#### LOSSES BY REVIEWS

Another fact not generally known is that, under the overall review of claims inaugurated by the VA some 4 years ago, the disability compensation payments of about 37,200 veterans have been discontinued, and reduced as to about 27,300 others, at an aggregate loss to them of more than \$28 million per year. About 5 percent of such discontinuances and reductions have probably occurred as to disabled veterans in Ohio with a consequent loss of about \$1,568,000 per year.

Most of these unfortunate claimants were not represented by the DAV or by any other veterans' organization. Judging by the past, such unfavorable adjudications will occur as to an additional equal number or more during the next 3 years, before such review is completed. I urge every disabled veteran in Ohio to give his power of attorney to the national service officer of the DAV, or of some other veterans' organization, or

of the American Red Cross, just as a protective measure.

The average claimant who receives helpful advice probably does not realize the background of training and experience of a competent expert national service officer.

#### COSTS OF DAV SERVICES

Measured by the DAV's overall costs of about \$12,197,600 during a 10-year period, one would find that it has expended about \$3.50 for each claim folder reviewed, or about \$8.80 for each rating board appearance, or, again, about \$22.70 for each favorable award obtained, or about \$123 for each service connection obtained, or about \$54 for each compensation increase obtained, and has obtained about \$14.10 of direct monetary benefits for claimants for each dollar expended by the DAV for its national service officer setup. Moreover, such benefits will generally continue for many years.

#### METHODS OF PROVIDING SERVICES

Evidently, most claimants are not aware of the fact that the DAV receives no Government subsidy whatsoever. The DAV is enabled to maintain its nationwide staff of expert national service officers primarily because of income from membership dues collected by its local chapters and from the net income on its Identito-Tag—miniature automobile license tags—project, owned by the DAV and operated by its employees, most of whom are disabled veterans, their wives, or their widows, or other handicapped Americans—a rehabilitation project, thus furnishing them with useful employment. Incidentally, without checking as to whether they had previously sent in donations, more than 1 million owners of sets of lost keys have received them back from the DAV's Identito-Tag department, 40,712 of whom, during the last 8 years, were Ohio residents.

Every eligible veteran, by becoming a DAV member, and by explaining these factors to a fellow citizen, can help the DAV to procure such much-needed public support as will enable it to maintain its invaluable nationwide service setup on a more adequate basis. So much more could be accomplished for distressed disabled veterans if the DAV could be enabled, financially, to maintain an expert service officer in every one of the 173 VA hospitals.

#### MEMORIAL HONOR ROLL

During the last 10 years, the DAV has also relied on appropriations aggregating \$3,300,000, exclusively for salaries to its national service officers, from the DAV Service Foundation, its separately incorporated trustee, incorporated in Ohio in 1931, incidentally, when I was Ohio's secretary of state. Its reserves having thus been nearly exhausted, the DAV Service Foundation is therefore very much in need of the generous support of all serviced claimants, DAV members and other social-minded Americans—by direct donations, by designations in insurance policies, by bequests in wills, by assignments of stocks and bonds and by establishing special types of trust funds.

A special type of memorial trust fund originated about 3 years ago with concerned disabled veteran members of the DAV chapter in Butte, Mont., which established the first Perpetual Rehabilitation Fund of \$1,000 with the DAV Service Foundation. Recently it added another \$100 thereto. Since then, every DAV unit in that State has established such a special memorial trust fund, ranging from \$100 to \$1,100, equivalent to about \$5 per DAV member. Benefactors from 29 States have, up to this time, become enrolled on the memorial honor roll.

Inasmuch as only the interest earnings from special donations will be available for appropriation to the DAV for its use in maintaining its national service officer program in the State of residence of each such benefactor, this is an excellent objective also for Ohio. Each such special benefactor is enrolled on a permanent memorial honor roll which, updated, is then included in the annual report of the DAV and of its incorporated trustee, the DAV Service Foundation, to the U.S. Congress.

Each claimant who has received any such free rehabilitation service can help to make it possible for the DAV to continue this excellent rehabilitation service for other distressed disabled veterans and their dependents in Ohio by sending donations to the DAV Service Foundation, 631 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. Every "serviced" claimant who is eligible can and should also become a DAV member, preferably a life member, for which the total fee is \$100—\$50 to those born before January 1, 1902, or World War I veterans—payable in installments within 2 full fiscal-year periods.

Every American can help to make our Government more representative by being a supporting member of at least one organization which reflects his interests and viewpoints—labor unions, trade associations, and various religious, fraternal and civic associations. All of America's veterans ought to be members of one or more of the patriotic, service-giving veteran organizations—the United Spanish War Veterans, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Amvets, the Military Order of the Purple Heart, and the Disabled American Veterans—all of America's disabled defenders, who are receiving disability compensation, have greatly benefited by their own official voice—the DAV. If eligible, I would certainly be proud to be a life member of the service-giving Disabled American Veterans.

#### Mail by Guided Missile

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. EDWARD H. REES**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1959

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent granted me, I



am including a statement made by Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield concerning an experimental exploration of a new technique in communication. The statement of General Summerfield is most interesting:

#### MAIL BY GUIDED MISSILE

The United States today began experimental exploration of a major new technique of communication that is of historic significance to the peoples of the entire world.

A guided missile, on a routine training flight at approximately the speed of sound from an American guided missile submarine at sea, landed successfully on our east coast with a shipment of U.S. missile mail.

This peacetime employment of a guided missile for the important and practical purpose of carrying mail is the first known official use of missiles by any post office department of any nation. An unofficial test flight of a singular Regulus I on the Pacific coast was made several months ago.

These developments are a reaffirmation by the United States of its humanitarian aims, as eloquently emphasized by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, that the scientific achievements of our people shall be used as a rich legacy of progress for mankind.

Today's shipment of mail by missile has given us extremely valuable information of far-reaching importance to the future of the U.S. mail service, namely:

1. The use of compartments built into missiles to carry considerable shipments of mail appears highly practical.
2. Significant quantities of mail can be loaded quickly and efficiently into missiles.
3. Missiles can be developed to carry mail safely and swiftly.
4. The relative lightness of letters and the small space they occupy makes them ideal users of missile technology.
5. Guided missiles may ultimately provide a solution to problems of swifter mail delivery for international mails, for isolated areas where other transportation is infrequent, as well as a supplementary high-priority service to big population centers.

The first U.S. Post Office Department official missile mail experiment, delivering approximately 3,000 letters, was loaded aboard the guided missile submarine U.S.S. *Barbero* (SSG-317) at Norfolk, Va., shortly before departure on a regular training mission. A branch post office was established on the *Barbero* by my official orders at that time.

This morning the crew of the *Barbero*, while in the international waters of the Atlantic Ocean, dispatched this historic shipment of U.S. mail on a Regulus I training guided missile, flying the missile successfully to its destination at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station at Mayport, Fla., near Jacksonville, where it landed safely a few minutes ago.

The first missile mail was carried in two metal compartments, painted in the Post Office Department's official mail-box colors of red, white, and blue.

As our studies proceed on the effective utilization of guided missile techniques for mail delivery, we can expect further experiments to develop the feasibility of our plans and add to our store of knowledge of what we informally call our "Pony Express II Missile Mail Project."

The successful missile mail experiment today was possible only because of the close cooperation of Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy, the fine personnel of the Department of Defense, and the Navy, and our own dedicated Post Office Department people, all working closely together. The Post Office Department is also deeply indebted to Lt. Commander Carlos Dew, USN, commanding officer of the *Barbero*, and the other officers and members of its capable crew.

The letters which arrived via the Regulus I flight at Mayport, are being processed now

in the Jacksonville, Fla., Post Office for regular dispatch to officials and leading citizens who have contributed to, or shown special interest in the postal progress of recent years, including: The President, the Vice President, Members of the Cabinet, other top Federal officials, Members of Congress, Justices of the Supreme Court, Governors of the States, including Alaska and Hawaii, the Smithsonian Institution, the postmasters general of the 99 other member nations of the Universal Postal Union, members of groups associated with the postal service, such as the Post Office Department Advisory Board, and the officers and crew of the *Barbero*.

The envelope used was my official one with a pictorial cachet of the Regulus I bearing the wording "First Official Missile Mail—U.S. Post Office Department" placed to the left. A cancellation reading "USS *Barbero*" with the date and approximate time of launching of the Regulus I from the submarine was used on the cover. The letters were appropriately franked with the red, white, and blue 4-cent American Flag Commemorative Stamp issue of 1957. On the reverse side of the envelope a backstamp was applied showing the approximate time of the receipt of the mail at the Jacksonville, Fla., Post Office prior to its dispatch throughout the world.

Each missile mail envelope carries a letter from me, as Postmaster General. I would like to emphasize now what I said in the letter: that the great progress being made in guided missilery will be utilized in every practical way by the Post Office Department.

I believe we will see missile mail developed to a significant degree before man has reached the moon.

Today's experiment with missile mail is in line with the finest traditions of the Post Office Department in pioneering with new means of transportation to speed the delivery of the mails.

In colonial days Benjamin Franklin took the mails from horseback and put it on coaches; in 1831 the Post Office Department was the first to use the new fangled trains; in 1858 the Post Office linked the Nation with the famous Overland Mail stage service to be followed in 1860 with the even faster Pony Express. In 1918, when most people still thought the airplane was an unworkable contraption, the Post Office Department demonstrated its practical peacetime uses with the first regular air mails.

Today's missile mail will go down in history as another saga of progress and achievement in our national heritage.

### The Mary D. Bradford High School Band of Kenosha, Wis., Plays Concert on the Capitol Steps

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. GERALD T. FLYNN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1959

Mr. FLYNN. Mr. Speaker, we were honored today by a visit here at the Nation's Capitol from the band of the Mary D. Bradford High School in Kenosha, Wis. This band is one of the outstanding bands in southern Wisconsin and has for several years been under the able leadership of Ralph J. Houghton. Mr. Houghton, who is recognized throughout the State of Wisconsin as one of the most able organizers of musi-

cal composition, has personally guided the band since its inception. The band now consists of 85 boys and girls, all of high school age, and most of whom are accomplished musicians in their own right. The band members were resplendent in red and white West Point uniforms with tails. The group has won many awards especially for its herald trumpet effect, and so forth.

The band from the Mary D. Bradford High School is presently on its way to New York to participate in the activities of the Lions International convention which is being held there. They will parade in a 7-hour parade down 42d Street and compete with bands from several nations. The annual parade at the Lions' convention is one of the most colorful of all the conventions in the country and this year will take from 7 to 8 hours to pass the reviewing stand. The Mary D. Bradford High School band in making the trip to New York is paying special honor to a Wisconsin citizen who has been selected as the international head of the Lions organization for the coming year. I know that the Members of Congress who had the privilege and opportunity of hearing the concert played by the Mary D. Bradford Band on the House steps of the Capitol this morning will testify to the excellence of their performance.

The members of the band of the Mary D. Bradford High School of Kenosha, Wis., are: Lee Aiello, Don Anderson, Joy Anderson, Kay Anderson, Kent Anderson, Irene Andrade, Roger Andreoli, Tom Asboth, Charles Ashley, George Bagdon, Larry Benefiel, Sherrill Block, James Buss, Pat Calvert, Connie Cassidy, Barbara Christian, Pat Christian, Marilyn Copen, Don Deeder, Larry Eils, Jerry Fenske, James Firchow, Pete Gallo, Gary Garcia, Pete Gentile, Judy Gentz, Sheryl Glinski, Gail Hansen, Jim Hendrickson, Robert Hockney, Alice Jackson, Ron Jensen, Eric Johnson, Edith Jornt, Ken Kastman, Nancy Kemp, Mike Kempainen, Elaine Kirk, Carol Klitzke, Gary Laba, Lynn Langenbach, Bruce Larsen, Jim Lemke, Marjorie Leppanen, Shelby Leschinsky, David Linn, Marsha Mathews, Gene Mentink, Joan Metten, Marilyn Milaux, David Mink, Terry McNeil, Kathy Neil, Don Neu, Carol Norman, Pat Navoichik, Sue Odelberg, Lynn Paulsen, Kay Paulsen, Jerry Perona, Kent Peterson, John Petzke, Sandra Ponzio, Robert Richards, Marilyn Rosemann, Dennis Roseth, Joe Ruffalo, Virginia Schenk, Sue Schmelling, Carol Schnell, Lowell Schroeder, John Steddick, Judy Stewart, Jim Szantor, Veronica Szeliga, Lucille Turco, Doug Vacarello, Bill Van Caster, Ken Wermeling, and William Yankus.

These fine boys and girls, in their trip to Washington and New York, were under the supervision of their bandmaster, Ralph J. Houghton, and a number of parents and friends of the band, as follows: Mrs. Ralph Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hendrickson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Eils, Mr. and Mrs. G. Schmelling, Mr. and Mrs. G. Metten, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Anderson, Mrs. Benefiel, Mrs. E. Wermeling, Mrs. F. Schnell, Mrs. A. Anderson, Mike Szelgia, Mrs. F. Perona, Mr. and Mrs. W. Van

Caster, John Houghton, David Houghton and Roger Wermeling.

I join with the other Members of Congress in expressing our thanks to this fine band for the concert they played for us on the Capitol steps.

## Labor Reform Legislation

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1959

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I appeared before the Joint Subcommittee on Labor Reform Legislation of the Committee on Education and Labor on yesterday and because many of my colleagues have expressed an interest in my testimony I am having it included in the RECORD:

REMARKS OF HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS, OF MISSOURI, BEFORE THE JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR REFORM LEGISLATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, JUNE 4, 1959

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity given to me to testify before this Joint Subcommittee on Labor Reform Legislation.

First, let me read into the record an editorial appearing in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on May 19, 1959, entitled "A Stronger Labor Bill." This editorial expresses my views on this subject in a more forceful way than I can. Furthermore, I believe it expresses pretty generally the viewpoint of the citizens of the St. Louis community, including the views of the rank-and-file union members, their families, and, I might add, many local labor leaders.

I do not believe that I need to call the attention of this subcommittee to the general philosophy of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It is regarded as one of the leading liberal newspapers of the country. I say this with full knowledge of the lack of definiteness today of the adjective "liberal," but also with the knowledge that in congressional circles the term is descriptive of a particular political philosophy. I suggest to the liberal members of this subcommittee, who are by numbers in such strong control of it, when a newspaper like the Post-Dispatch writes editorials like the one I am about to read, it is time for them to take heed. The people of this country expect real labor-reform legislation, and if they don't get it they are going to hold this Congress and the leaders who control it in both Houses by almost a 2-to-1 majority responsible.

#### "A STRONGER LABOR BILL"

"A House labor subcommittee has begun hearings on the Senate labor bill, and already is under intense pressure from the unions to water it down. Far from being watered down, the Senate version of this much-needed legislation ought to be strengthened.

"The public interest does not demand a union-busting bill, but it does demand a measure which effectively guarantees union democracy, makes union leaders more directly answerable to the rank and file, and corrects the abuses so impressively brought out by the McClellan investigation.

"Secretary Mitchell's proposed curb on certain secondary boycotts certainly should be written into the bill. The Senate left it out in favor of a limited hot cargo clause.

"Present law forbids a secondary boycott—that is, the application of union pressure

against a firm which is not the primary party to a dispute—in certain circumstances. First, an objective of the union must be to compel one person to cease doing business with another and second, the means employed to achieve this objective must be a strike or some other concerted action of employees.

"As the Teamsters have found, however, it is easy to slap a secondary boycott on hot cargo or anything else simply by avoiding concerted action of employees. The pressure can be applied directly to an employer, or it can be applied through an individual employee. Secretary Mitchell's proposal would close these loopholes without going so far as to outlaw all secondary boycotts, some of which might be considered legitimate—for example, those against an employer who is performing farmed-out struck work.

"Similarly Secretary Mitchell's complete proposal for dealing with blackmail picketing ought to go into the bill, instead of the weaker version which the Senate adopted. Mr. Mitchell does not urge that all picketing for the purpose of union organization be barred. But he would bar such picketing where the employees clearly did not want to be represented by that union. Top-down organizing, in which the union aims its power at the employer instead of persuading his employees, is a demonstrated evil which the Mitchell proposal would effectively deal with.

"The Senate bill is defective on this point in several respects. Its language is loose, and subject to interpretations that would weaken its effectiveness. While the bill bars blackmail picketing where a plant representation election has been held during the preceding 9 months, it does not bar such picketing during the remaining 3 months before a new election, under present law, can be held. If the purpose is to bar blackmail picketing at plants where another union has won an election, why not bar it during the whole year between elections?

"The House committee also needs to take a close look at the enforcement powers behind the bill of rights which the Senate prescribed for union members. The Senate relied chiefly on authorizing a member to file civil suit in the courts. But how many union members could afford to hire a lawyer and pay for protracted litigation against a well-financed union? The enforcement power could be strengthened, either by making unions and their leaders liable for costs of successful suits against them, or by authorizing a union member to seek redress from the NLRB. When an employer violates a union member's rights, the case goes to the NLRB before it goes to the courts. Perhaps the same procedure could be followed if the member's rights were violated by a union.

"There are no doubt other respects in which the Senate bill could be improved without converting it into a union-busting measure. The secondary boycott, picketing, and bill-of-rights enforcement clauses seem to us the most important.

"We hope the House will tackle them courageously despite political pressure from the unions."

Now my purpose in asking to testify was primarily to discuss one aspect of labor reform legislation, a narrow aspect perhaps but a vital aspect. I want to discuss the enforcement power behind the bill of rights as the St. Louis Post-Dispatch terms it.

#### A RIGHT WITHOUT A REMEDY IS NO RIGHT

Under the Taft-Hartley Act and under many State statutes a union member has the right to an accounting from his union leaders of his union dues. Experience has shown this to be no right at all because the remedy is insufficient. As the Post-Dispatch editorial states: "how many union members could afford to hire a lawyer and pay for protracted litigation against a well-financed

union?" What is more important, granted the premise that a union is racketeer ridden, how many union members dare go even to a prosecuting official, let alone a private lawyer to enforce their rights to an accounting of dues? This is no hypothetical case. This is the actual situation in Missouri where the right to an accounting of union dues has criminal sanctions set up by some State statute to enforce this right. No union member dare go to court to enforce his rights though these rights have been violated for years by many unions.

The sanction in the Taft-Hartley Act depriving a union that fails to grant an accounting of a member's dues of the right to use the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board has likewise proved to be inadequate. The racketeer ridden union officials couldn't care less about losing the use of the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board. Indeed, democracy in labor unions today is a bundle of rights without a remedy.

The same problem exists in trying to enforce any other provision of the union members' proposed bill of rights including the most essential and basic right of them all that of a secret ballot in periodic elections of union officials and of other important union actions.

I question very much if the criminal penalties imposed in some of the proposed labor reform bills, rigid as some of them are, will be of any greater practical use in enforcing democracy in union affairs than are the present remedies. They all hinge on an individual union member complaining to local authorities or to a far away tribunal in Washington, D.C. In both instances the complaining union member never knows for certain whether his name will be passed on to the racketeer against whom he is complaining. It is a brave man who complains in such climate.

However, there is an adequate remedy available and this remedy conforms to the theory of present law. Four of the bills before this subcommittee, H.R. 3540, introduced by Mr. KEARNS, pages 44-45, which contains to a large degree the administration recommendations; H.R. 4473, introduced by Mr. BARDEN, pages 41-42; S. 1137, introduced by Senator MCCLELLAN, pages 41 and 42; and S. 748, introduced by 15 Senators, page 45, include this enforcement provision. The provisions I refer to provide that a union which violates the bill of rights of its members loses the tax exempt status it presently enjoys under section 501(2) and (c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended.

This is the subject which I wish to develop before this subcommittee. This subject matter, of course, is within the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee, of which I am privileged to be a member. With my background I thought it appropriate for me to come before this great subcommittee to testify and answer whatever questions this subcommittee might have on this provision.

First, let me state quite clearly that I do not believe in using the Internal Revenue laws as a method of enforcing other laws. On the other hand, when the proper enforcement of the Internal Revenue laws happens to coincide with the enforcement of other Federal laws, I think it is highly appropriate to call this matter to the attention of the Congress and the committees of the Congress who are concerned with the enforcement aspects of other Federal laws.

This is the case before us now. The proper enforcement of the section of our Internal Revenue Code which provides for "exemption from tax on corporations, certain trusts, etc." does so on the theory that these exempt organizations are within the public interest. I quote:

"Section 501(c) List of the exempt organizations." Sixteen categories are listed. Let



me read the title heads rapidly to give the committee an idea of the type of organizations Congress has felt should be tax exempt:

1. Government corporations.
2. Corporations which are purely holding companies for other organizations which are tax exempt.
3. Corporations, and any community chest, fund or foundation organized exclusively for religious, charitable, education, etc.
4. Civic leagues or organizations not organized for profit.
5. I quote in its entirety: "Labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations."
6. Again I quote in full for contrast: "Business leagues, chambers of commerce, real estate boards, or boards of trade, not organized for profit and no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual."
7. Clubs not for profit or private benefit.
8. Fraternal beneficiary societies.
9. Voluntary employees' beneficiary associations.
10. Other type of voluntary beneficiary associations.
11. Teachers retirement fund associations.
12. Benevolent life insurance associations.
13. Cemetery associations (not for profit).
14. Credit unions (of certain types).
15. Mutual life insurance companies with assets under \$75,000.
16. Certain kinds of agricultural co-ops.

It is apparent that the reason these organizations have been made tax exempt is because in the opinion of the Congress they are nonprofit and generally serve a desirable public purpose. Strangely enough this section written into the law in 1916 has remained largely unchanged. Yet there are only limited criteria which guide the Bureau of Internal Revenue in deciding what organizations will qualify under the various headings. And mark this. Limited as is the criteria set out in the statute to guide the Bureau in administering this statute there are absolutely no criteria whatsoever in respect to category (5) "Labor, agriculture, or horticultural organizations." Business leagues have some criteria set out, "not organized for profit and no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual." Other categories have rather lengthy, although in my judgment inadequate, criteria set out.

From a standpoint of proper public policy the Congress certainly should set forth some standards which these tax exempt organizations should meet. I certainly believe one criteria which all of these organizations should meet is one which provides for the democratic control of the affairs of the organizations by its members and should include a requirement for an accounting to the members of the moneys coming into the organization hands.

Certainly if this subcommittee in its wisdom felt that it was desirous to establish additional standards which it felt any labor organization should meet if it were to qualify as being in the public interest I feel that the tax laws should reflect that judgment.

Now I want to point out the practical effect of establishing by law, certain standards which tax exempt organizations should meet, as it would relate to labor organizations, or indeed any other organization where management, as it were, might run away with the organization against the will of the membership. The enforcement of our tax laws does not require the individual complaint to do other than to call the question of a tax evasion to the attention of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This can be done, as it is frequently done in other tax violations by an anonymous post card or telephone call to the local office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The Bureau

takes the matter from there to find out whether or not the allegation is well founded or not.

Consider the case of a racketeer ridden labor union. Any individual member of such a union could contact the local Bureau of Internal Revenue, anonymously if he wished, saying local, or national, Union X has not given its members an accounting of dues or has not given its members the right to a secret ballot in elections, or has not held periodic elections, or whatever. The Bureau of Internal Revenue of its own initiative will carry on, check with the union officials to verify or to disprove the allegation. If the allegation is verified in its opinion the union forthwith loses its tax exempt status, subject of course to an appeal to the tax courts by the union if it feels the charges are untrue.

Now I want to state that I do not agree with the manner in which the violation of internal revenue standards is set up in the four bills I referred to which utilize it as an enforcement provision. I believe the enforcement should be in the nature of a contempt citation rather than in the nature of penalty. In other words, instead of depriving a union of tax exempt status which would result in the collection of revenues for past violations, it should deprive the union of tax exempt status until such time as it purged itself of its violation, with a reasonable time allowed in which to purge itself. This conforms to the basic public purpose in granting tax exempt status in the first place and does not penalize the union members who have been the victims of the violations.

I think the power of the deprivation of tax exemption is sufficiently strong so that no union leader, however bull-necked he might be, about imposing his control over a union against the will of the union members, would long stand against it. This is particularly true when we consider that once the tax is to be imposed the Bureau of Internal Revenue will have to go over the union books to determine what the amount of the tax should be. What union racketeer even though he be willing to pay a penalty can afford to have his books looked into?

Though this amendment to the Internal Revenue Code may be made appropriately in a labor reform bill, and I hope this subcommittee will include it, nonetheless, I believe comprehensive legislation setting up proper and uniform standards for all tax exempt organizations, business, farm and labor, is needed. It would be helpful to the Ways and Means Committee in writing this comprehensive language if, in respect to labor unions, this subcommittee would set forth in this bill what criteria it would wish to see applied.

Finally, I would urge this subcommittee not to use the sanction of loss of tax exempt status to enforce any measures in the labor reform bill other than those which we might call a bill of rights ensuring control of union affairs in the hands of its members. I do not believe this public policy feature of tax exemption should go beyond this point. There may be those who would argue that any union found to violate other laws such as laws against blackmail, organizational picketing, or improper secondary boycotting, should not be tax exempt. However, I think that would be using our revenue laws to enforce matters which are outside the revenue field and therefore undesirable.

I might say in conclusion, however, that I believe once we insure democracy in the unions much of the abuse of power that we have seen by certain labor leaders will disappear. I have noted that those unions which are responsive to their membership seldom are those which have been the subject of the recent unfavorable publicity. Furthermore, I believe that those union leaders who are responsive to their member-

ship are those who have done the most for their membership; not the czars who ride roughshod over their own membership, other union men, other workers, and the public.

## The 110th Anniversary of the Danish Constitution of 1849

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1959

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, June 5 is the anniversary of the Danish Constitution of 1849. One hundred and ten years ago the evolution of democracy in Denmark began with the adoption of this great and forward-looking instrument of government.

Representative government first emerged in Denmark during an era of economic distress at home and republican protest throughout much of Europe. The Napoleonic Wars had left Denmark in a period of poverty and economic stagnation, during which the banking system failed, foreign trade precipitately declined, grain prices fell, and the Government's program of land reform came to a standstill. At the same time, strong opposition to the old European order of monarchical despotism emanated from the bourgeoisie and the growing working class.

Naturally, these conditions called forth criticism of Frederick VI's government. Furthermore, the principle of absolutism, itself, was attacked. Under the influence of the July revolution in France, King Frederick in 1834 established four provincial assemblies. While the function of these bodies was consultative rather than lawmaking, their origin marked the beginning of parliamentary practice and encouraged public discussion of political questions. A Liberal Party was formed with a program of substituting for the absolute authority of the monarch a new constitutional government which would be more representative of the people.

In 1848 the February revolution in France gave impetus to the liberal movement in Denmark and in many other centers of political protest in Europe. The ephemeral victory of liberalism in France encouraged the Danes to petition the new King, Frederick VII, for reforms. The King agreed to renounce absolute power and permitted the formation of a government responsible to representatives of the people. A national assembly convened and drafted the Constitution of June 5, 1849, which granted specific powers to a bicameral legislature.

Although the Constitution of 1849 was abrogated by a reactionary constitution in 1866, the principle of popular government embodied by the document of 1849 continued to inspire the advocates of true democracy. The Constitution of 1866 gave an overwhelming influence to the aristocracy in the upper chamber of Parliament, although the lower house continued to be popularly elected. In

1872 the group favoring an extension of land reform secured a majority in the lower house and insisted on a true parliamentary system by which the King would be obligated to select a cabinet from members of the majority party in the lower house. For about 30 years the struggle between the interests of property and reform in the upper and lower chambers, respectively, was bitter. The forces of reform steadily increased in strength until in 1901 King Christian IX requested that a government be constituted from members of the majority party in the lower house.

Then in 1915 a new constitution came into effect which abolished the privileged system enjoyed by the wealthy class in electing the upper chamber. By this new constitution, the conservatives accepted responsible cabinet government and political democracy. Important social legislation, including land reform and benefits to labor, soon followed.

The peaceful revolution by constitutional reform, which began with the adoption of the Constitution of June 5, 1849, was now accomplished. The principles of popular representation in the legislature and cabinet government by ministers responsible to the majority party were now so firmly established that the upper chamber of Parliament, once a powerful citadel of privileged and vested interests, was formally abolished by a constitutional amendment in 1953. The ability of the Danish people to resolve deep class conflicts by peaceful procedures has been unmistakably demonstrated by the past century of their political history.

For its exemplary accomplishments in the development of democratic institutions, the United States salutes the great nation of Denmark on the 110th anniversary of the adoption of the Danish Constitution of 1849.

### Commuters Need Protection

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1959

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the text of a statement which I made before the Surface Transportation Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in support of the bill, S. 1331, providing greater protection of the public interest in railroad passenger train discontinuance cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to the subcommittee for this opportunity to appear in support of legislation to make more effective the Interstate Commerce Commission's new authority over the discontinuance of railroad passenger and ferry service.

I especially appreciate the chairman's generosity and sense of fair play in scheduling hearings on the two bills, S. 1331 and S. 1450, which are so critically important to the largest metropolitan region in the world,

as well as to other areas of the country dependent on adequate railroad commuter service.

It is typical, I understand, of the chairman's willingness to see both sides of the question, and of his record on this subcommittee of recognizing not only the needs but also the responsibilities of the Nation's railroads.

If the committee is willing—in the interest of expediting testimony—I shall not read my entire statement, but simply highlight what I consider are the most important points, since the committee has the full statement available before it for the record.

Before discussing the need for and merits of S. 1331—which was introduced by my good friend and distinguished predecessor in the House, Senator CASE, and which I have the honor of sponsoring in the House—I should like to emphasize certain relevant characteristics about the New York metropolitan region that bear heavily on this bill.

This metropolitan region is the largest in the world. It embraces parts of three States and contains within its compact boundaries nearly 10 percent of the population of the United States and more than 40 percent of the Nation's railroad commuters. In this area, more than twice as many commuters—an estimated 208,000—depend on rail transportation than rely on automobiles, or did so, that is, until the current rash of discontinuances.

An adequate railroad passenger system is absolutely essential to the area, since our network of highways is already taxed to capacity and no practicable substitute for rails is available. For example, one reliable friend of mine has reported that he used to drive from Union County, N.J., to New York City in 20 minutes, whereas it now requires more than an hour, along the same route and at the same time of day.

It is virtually certain that these crowded conditions will increase in the next few years. The Harvard University study of the New York metropolitan region, which was just reported this week, predicts a likely population growth for the region of 4.5 million above the present 16 million by 1975, with an additional 3 million by 1985. The study also concludes that the population boom and the growth of the suburbs will put strenuous demands on suburban commuting facilities.

In the light of these facts, therefore, I would suggest that now is the time to strengthen and expand commuter transportation facilities, rather than encourage their further shrinkage.

I do recognize, nevertheless, that commuter railroads, especially in the East, have been harassed by the long-term failure of much commutation service to pay its own way. Costs have rather consistently outrun revenues, and thereby have tended to place a burden on entire railroad systems. This, of course, was the basis of the action recommended last year by this committee and approved by the Congress which authorized railroads to come to the Interstate Commerce Commission in order to discontinue unprofitable train and ferry service, both interstate and intrastate. In many other ways, too, the Transportation Act of 1958 aided the country's railroads at a time when they reflected the depths of our economic recession. That most of the railroads have displayed great powers of recovery during the first quarter of 1959—with average earnings about 428.8 percent higher than the same period last year—is due not only to the general improvement in the economy but also to the far-sighted wisdom of the authors of the Transportation Act of 1958.

As the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee remarked earlier this year, the commuter problem is not a new one, and was not caused by the Transportation Act of 1958. As he observed at that time, the problem is a truly complex one. It is not solely a Fed-

eral responsibility, but requires that States and local communities also join in solving it. Fortunately, some at least of the many units of government involved are now accepting their responsibility. New York State, for example, has enacted a comprehensive program to help maintain needed railroad passenger service—a program including tax relief, help in obtaining rolling stock, and other advantages. Both New York and New Jersey have entered into a bistate transportation compact, which is now awaiting approval by the Congress. Other proposals are also under active consideration, including the possibility of local tax relief in New Jersey (a particularly burdensome problem for commuter railroads) and the practicability of enlisting Port of New York Authority participation in some form of regional commuter transit system.

As a practical matter, however, the Transportation Act of 1958 did complicate the commuter crisis—though at the same time it served to alert people that effective action could no longer be postponed. By adding a provision for Federal jurisdiction over discontinuance of trains and ferries, section 13a of the Interstate Commerce Act, the Transportation Act in effect invited frustrated railroad managements to seek quicker, easier, and simpler discontinuance at the ICC than was often possible at State agencies. The response has been impressive.

As of June 3, the ICC has informed me, 39 notices have been filed under the 2 subsections of section 13a of the act, providing for the discontinuance of about 110 trains. Railroads have filed additional discontinuance petitions with various State agencies and have announced plans to discontinue still more trains. All of them may well end up as cases before the Commission under section 13a.

The results of this action in the New York-New Jersey region have already been drastic. Among others, the Putnam division and the West Shore division of the New York Central have discontinued passenger service. Much of the Lehigh Valley passenger service and all the Lackawanna electrified service either has gone or soon will disappear. In addition, the important suburban service of the Central of New Jersey and the Erie Railroads are gravely threatened.

Whether or not any or all of these discontinuance notices are justified, experience under the new section 13a makes it clear that the ICC cannot now give adequate consideration to the public need for the threatened commuter service under the limitations and restrictions of the act.

In its report to the House Commerce Committee on H.R. 5596—a bill I introduced which is identical to S. 1331—the Commission stated that "the time now provided is extremely short." It explained that the period within which it is required to rule on discontinuance cases makes it impracticable in some cases to complete the required Commission procedure.

In writing section 13a into the Interstate Commerce Act last year, Congress provided an entirely new method for handling train discontinuance cases. Formerly, all such cases were considered local in character and subject to the jurisdiction of State law or State agencies.

The objections underlying the proposed S. 1331 concern chiefly the procedure governing discontinuance of interstate trains; in its essentials, the procedure now governing discontinuance of intrastate trains is similar to the procedure in the proposed bill—a procedure which seems to me protects the public interest to a greater degree than the procedure in interstate cases.

Briefly, section 13a(2) now provides that: (1) Discontinuance authorization may be granted only after a full hearing.

(2) No time limit is set within which the ICC must rule on petitions.



(3) The Commission must make positive findings that (a) public convenience and necessity permit of such discontinuance, and (b) without discontinuance, the continued service will constitute an unjust and undue burden on the interstate operations of the railroads or on interstate commerce.

Thus, the burden of proof is left where it belongs—on the petitioning carrier; the public interest is specifically protected; and the Commission is required to exercise its authority only after full consideration.

None of these vitally important conditions, however, are present in the procedure now governing discontinuance of interstate trains. On the contrary, section 13a(1) provides, among other things, that:

(1) No public hearings or any other consideration is required of the ICC in advance of train discontinuances.

(2) Railroads may discontinue service on their own volition 30 days after notice to the ICC if the Commission does not institute an investigation within 20 days after notice has been filed; the Commission, therefore, is required to make a preliminary finding in less than 3 weeks after it receives notice if discontinuance is to be halted even temporarily.

(3) After the initial 30-day period, the Commission may order service continued for a period of only 4 months, whether or not it has completed its investigation and consideration.

(4) The ICC may order service continued only after a hearing and investigation; thus the protection of the hearing and investigation procedure is accorded only to the carriers and not to the public's need for the service.

(5) Likewise, before it can require carriers to continue service, the Commission must make a finding that (a) the service is required by the public convenience and necessity, and (b) that continuation of the service will not unduly burden interstate or foreign commerce; this is the reverse of the findings required by subsection (2), and places the burden of proof on the Commission, not on the petitioners.

(6) In any event, the Commission cannot order continuation of the service for more than a year.

Under these circumstances, as recent experience indicates, the Commission is seriously handicapped in its obligation to protect the public interest in transportation. It cannot adequately consider the complex issues involved within the available time; and rulings which affect thousands of passengers dependent on railroad service may be necessarily based on an incomplete consideration of the facts.

The Case bill, S. 1331, is designed, as I understand it, to overcome these procedural limitations and encourage the ICC to give equal consideration to the needs of the public while it does justice to the needs of the railroads. The bill does not do violence to the constructive work of this committee in writing the Transportation Act of 1958; it does not restore jurisdiction over train discontinuances to the States; it does not hobble the ICC in granting necessary relief to the railroads. It simply reflects the experience of the past few months in the operation of section 13a(1) of the act and seeks to adjust the law to the realities of this experience.

It is highly significant, I believe, that the experienced Interstate Commerce Commission—an agency by no means hostile to the railroads—has at least tacitly agreed with most of the chief provisions of this bill. In fact, it seems to me the report of the Commission, which I understand is presently before the subcommittee, offers a very promising basis for a compromise solution.

Briefly, this is how the Case bill would amend the present provisions governing the discontinuance of interstate passenger train or ferry service:

(1) The relevant language would be inserted as a new paragraph 19 of section 1

of the act; instead of amending section 13a, that section would be deleted, with the technical change suggested by the Commission. The new language would thus follow present provisions governing the abandonment of railroad lines, to which it is closely related.

(2) The Case bill would require an affirmative authorization from the ICC or the appropriate State agency before passenger trains or ferries could be discontinued—rather than, as at present, permitting discontinuances without such specific authorizations. The Commission favors this change.

(3) The bill would thus close a loophole in the present law which permits a carrier to discontinue service at will if no State laws are applicable; the Commission has no objection to this result.

(4) While present law regarding discontinuance procedures applies to any train or ferry, the Case bill would apply only to passenger trains and ferries; the Commission has no objection to this provision.

(5) The proposed bill would require a public hearing in every discontinuance proceeding in which protests were received by the Commission, while under present law the Commission need not even institute an investigation. The Commission, however, proposes that it be left with a certain amount of discretion in determining whether a hearing should be held in particular cases. Since procedure respecting applications for abandonment in the present section 1(19) would apply under the proposed bill to discontinuance applications, the Commission believes that this procedure would adequately protect the public interest.

It is my own view, however, that the requirement for public hearings in the bill is one of its principal purposes. With all due respect to the Commission's experience and good judgment, I would suggest it is important to make this concession to public opinion, especially since train discontinuance cases have always been a local matter in the past. I feel sure that hearing procedures could be devised in such a way that this requirement would not unduly delay the Commission's work. If the committee accepts this view, however, then appropriate changes in the present section 1(19) should be made in order to eliminate inconsistencies, as the Commission suggests.

(6) The provision in the Case bill requiring the Commission to consider in discontinuance proceedings the carrier's revenues from all freight and passenger traffic in the States in which the particular train is operated was intended to counterbalance an excessive reliance on the possible losses of the passenger train in question. Since a railroad operates under a public franchise, it has an obligation to serve the reasonable needs of that public. The fact that a particular train loses money should not, I believe, be the sole determinant in a discontinuance proceeding.

However, since the fact of a train's losses is not and would not be the only factor in considering whether the train should be discontinued, the Commission's fear that the proposed paragraph (c) of section 1(19) would be ambiguous and would invite litigation should be explored further, I believe.

(7) The Case bill would empower the Commission to attach whatever conditions it deemed in the public interest to certificates of passenger train discontinuance; this power is already provided the Commission in abandonment and unification cases. As the Commission points out, it does not possess this authority presently in regard to discontinuance proceedings under section 13a. It would seem logical that the Commission should have the power to impose necessary conditions in such an important matter, especially since it now has this authority in similar situations. The Commission has not objected to this provision.

(8) Among its most important provisions, the proposed bill would eliminate the present

30-day notice procedure and the 4-month time limit during which the Commission could require operations to be continued. The Commission strongly suggests it favors such a change.

(9) Similarly, under the proposed bill, the Commission would be enabled to require the continued operation of a train or ferry for whatever period it deemed necessary.

(10) Finally—and of major significance—the bill would clearly place the burden of proof upon a railroad to show that a proposed discontinuance is permitted by the public convenience and necessity; the Commission could issue a certificate of discontinuance only if such a finding of public convenience and necessity could be made on the basis of the record before it.

The Commission has stated that it favors this change.

The Commission has also proposed several technical changes in the Case bill and has suggested appropriate places in which to clear up possible inconsistencies or ambiguities.

I have tried to indicate in this statement, Mr. Chairman, that I am more concerned for the substance of S. 1331 than I am for all of its particulars. The committee, with its wealth of experience, can undoubtedly improve on the bill. I personally hope it does so.

I believe strongly, however, that its essentials should remain unimpaired. I believe it is of the greatest importance that the Commission be empowered to protect more effectively the public interest in railroad passenger transportation. This is vital to the health and welfare of the entire metropolitan New Jersey-New York-Connecticut region, as it is to other sections of the country.

This bill will not solve the commuter problem. But it is a key element to the overall effort by various levels of government and by private citizens and organizations to establish an effective and adequate commuter system, on a basis that is fair and just to the railroads and to the public which needs their services.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee.

## Expansion of Food-for-the-Needy Programs

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PHILIP A. HART

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, June 5, 1959

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement I presented to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, on June 4, dealing with the problem of expanding our domestic food-for-the-needy programs, together with a memorandum, prepared by the Michigan State Supervisor of the Commodities Distribution Section indicating the operations of this program in Michigan during the last several years.

There being no objection, the statement and memorandum were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### EXPANSION OF FOOD-FOR-THE-NEEDY PROGRAM

Mr. Chairman, it is encouraging to be having hearings on the various bills on expanding the use of our Nation's agricultural abundance for the well-being of the many Americans who are unable to have adequate

and sufficient food. I am hopeful that following the close of these hearings every effort can be made by those of us who are members of the Agriculture Committee to report to the Senate a sound and greatly expanded program for taking our surplus farm production and putting it on the tables of Americans who just are not able to buy the minimum food that they and their families need and must have. Congress must not adjourn this session until a new surplus food distribution program is law.

There is a growing realization that the difficulties accruing from our mounting farm surpluses are not going to be resolved simply by assuring all Americans an adequate diet. Even if we achieved a reasonably adequate diet for all our citizens, I do not believe this would be more than a partial step toward meeting the challenge of our surplus production.

So it is not with the hope that the bills before the subcommittee would miraculously eliminate our huge stockpiles that I support an expanded food distribution program for the needy. Rather, I believe that we in the Congress cannot morally justify a continuance of governmental programs which stimulate agricultural production and build surpluses while there are hungry children, older people, unemployed workers, and many others who have wholly inadequate diets week after week and year after year.

We must put farm surpluses to use because it is wrong for people to be hungry in the midst of abundance. We must expand food distribution programs to bring more adequate diets to the needy and the distressed if we are to obtain the necessary public support for the future recasting of a strong and sound agricultural economy in the United States.

The State of Michigan has been a beneficiary of the present limited food distribution program. During March 1959, 514,850 persons received federally donated surplus food in Michigan. Unlike many States, Michigan has been able to have almost all sections of the State participate in this Federal program. Seventy-four of our 83 counties are now participating. The city of Detroit has pioneered in administering a very sizable program.

There is need for the Congress to recognize this program for what it is—basically a welfare program designed to help people. This is one of the reasons I was pleased to join with Senator KENNEDY and many others of my colleagues in sponsoring S. 1884. I thought that the basic administration of the welfare aspects of the program were not compatible with the duties and responsibilities vested in the Department of Agriculture, but could be much more effectively administered in the Department of HEW. I would hope that such a transfer would alleviate some of the public confusion that results when nonfarm programs are being budgeted and charged to the Department of Agriculture.

Perhaps the \$150 million authorized in the Kennedy bill will not be adequate to do all that is needed, so I would hope that your subcommittee would attempt to obtain the very best assessment of the true needs of our people and, if more funds are necessary, an increased authorization made in the bill.

There have been many letters coming to my office inquiring as to why more foods, such as edible oils, shortening, peanut butter, and other commodities presently held by the CCC, could not be processed and used to supplement the rather drab and limited food items now being distributed. I have been unable to find satisfactory answers as to what is preventing the Department of Agriculture, under present law, from expanding the range and variety of foods available. So I hope that your subcommittee will find where the roadblocks to these expanded programs may lie.

Last year, I understand, it was necessary for the Congress to enact special legislation to move edible oils in an overseas program for distribution by relief agencies. But today no edible oils are available for the domestic food-distribution programs, and this is a time when butter may be removed from the domestic program.

A transfer to the Department of HEW, as provided under the Kennedy bill, of the responsibilities for screening and supervising the standards of eligibility of persons coming under the program would result in alleviating some of the hardships and unfairnesses that now occur when arbitrary liquid-assets standards are applied. I would hope your subcommittee would develop testimony on this limiting part of the present program.

The Kennedy bill and the similar bills are not, of course, the only approaches to this basic problem of providing adequate diets to our families of very low income. I would only mention that there is pending before the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare a bill which I am cosponsoring with Senator SYMINGTON to establish a food stamp program. A food stamp program is not incompatible with these present proposals before the Agriculture Committee, and in fact I hope that, in the near future, hearings may be held on the various food stamp proposals so that this session of the Congress will have full data on every approach.

Mr. Chairman, later you will be hearing from experts from the State of Michigan—men who have been intimately associated with the workings of the existing program. They will represent retail food interests, the public agencies responsible for the program, and groups whose memberships have benefited. Much better than I, they will furnish firsthand data on the need for improving and expanding the existing food distribution programs of our Government. But, more important, you will hear of the really wonderful experiences there are in seeing families feeding their children milk and foods that they could not eat if we had not opened our storage warehouses. My plea today is that we open these warehouses wider, and that we of this Congress do it with a full understanding of how very fortunate our Nation is that we have these storehouses of abundance to which we can turn to feed our hungry and needy.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION,  
Lansing, Mich., June 1, 1959.  
From: Ralph J. Budd, State Supervisor,  
Commodities Distribution Section.  
Subject: Comparison of statistical information concerning the certification and participation of various categories regarding the use of USDA surplus commodities. Also, the receipts and value of USDA commodities allocated to the State of Michigan during the fiscal year of 1957-58, as compared to the first 10 months of this current fiscal year, July 1, 1958 through April 30, 1959.

#### Certification

Category	Number of units		Number of eligibles	
	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58
Schools.....	1,981	1,879	382,392	362,889
State institutions.....	29	26	33,460	32,235
Other institutions.....	273	259	29,912	28,263
Child care centers.....	16	20	236	355
Welfare (counties).....	75	63	831,895	571,388
Total.....	2,374	2,247	1,277,895	995,130

#### Participation

	April 1959	April 1958
City of Detroit.....	164,419	114,375
Statewide, including Detroit.....	478,749	551,315

#### Receipts

	July 1, 1958, through Apr. 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1957-58
Number of cars received: Secs. 32 and 416.....	1,231	1,070 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Sec. 6.....	121	57
Total.....	1,352	1,127 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Value of cars received.....	\$14,802,248.05	\$11,383,034.11
Pounds received.....	69,395,304	48,444,350
Receipts: City of Detroit, Department of Public Welfare, value.....	\$3,343,645.24	\$1,376,269.97
Pounds received: City of Detroit, Department of Public Welfare.....	13,024,706	4,837,466

#### Distribution

Category	July 1, 1958, through Apr. 30, 1959		Fiscal year 1957-58	
	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds
Public schools.....	\$2,592,219.34	8,893,861	\$2,420,802.40	7,646,433
Parochial schools.....	408,772.83	1,318,319	404,706.10	1,203,197
State institutions.....	720,965.72	3,964,718	768,301.24	4,447,648
Other institutions.....	525,641.16	2,178,041	583,482.15	2,603,955
Camps.....	78,451.90	265,073	131,753.97	476,299
Public welfare.....	10,465,856.95	49,164,170	5,070,399.37	26,244,542
Private welfare.....	20,401.23	98,157	19,393.02	110,471
Total.....	14,812,309.13	65,882,343	9,398,838.25	42,732,545

#### STATE OF MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION, PURCHASING DIVISION—COMMODITIES DISTRIBUTION SECTION, LANSING, MICH.

#### Commodities issued to public and private welfare, July 1, 1958, through Jan. 31, 1959 (7 months)

Commodity	Number of pounds	Value
Beans, dry.....	25,837	\$2,583.70
Butter, print.....	4,157,413	2,577,596.06
Cheese, process.....	4,864,745 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2,140,488.35
Cornmeal.....	6,228,130	373,687.80
Flour:		
All-purpose.....	297,530	29,753.00
Bread.....	6,950,690	695,069.00
Whole wheat.....	4,362,180	201,730.80
Milk, dry.....	4,895,820	1,370,829.60

#### Commodities issued to public and private welfare, July 1, 1958, through Jan. 31, 1959 (7 months)—Continued

Commodity	Number of pounds	Value
Rice.....	3,806,834	\$419,081.74
Total.....	35,592,180 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7,870,820.05

Total number of pounds of commodities issued to all categories..... 47,182,701  
Total number of pounds of commodities issued to welfare..... 35,592,180<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
Total value of commodities issued to all categories..... \$10,776,395.75  
Total value of commodities issued to welfare..... \$7,870,820.05  
<sup>1</sup> Equals 75 percent.   <sup>2</sup> Equals 75 percent.



*State of Michigan, Department of Administration, Purchasing Division—Commodities  
Distribution Section, Lansing, Mich.*

City or county	Unemployment compensation		Unemployed		Part-time employment		Low income	
	1957-58	July 1, 1958- Jan. 31, 1959	1957-58	July 1, 1958- Jan. 31, 1959	1957-58	July 1, 1958- Jan. 31, 1959	1957-58	July 1, 1958- Jan. 31, 1959
Detroit, city of	165,960	399,381	291	24,870	162	788	151,176	433,476
Genesee	57,540	107,327					9,006	23,106
Macomb	143,605	51,196		126,682				
Oakland	32,053	126,531					57,402	74,837
Wayne	66,653	152,562	7,915	31,252	2,348		41,214	6,171

NOTE.—Comparison of participation in the 4 categories, as shown above, in the use of U.S. Department of Agriculture surplus commodities in our welfare feeding program.

**Commencement Address by Senator  
Thomas J. Dodd at St. Joseph's Col-  
lege, West Hartford, Conn.**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1959

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, Senator THOMAS J. DODD has made many great speeches in his brilliant and distinguished career. His final summation to the jury at the Molzahn spy case was a classic of its kind, and foreshadowed his magnificent address at the conclusion of the Nuremberg war crimes trials.

During his two terms in this body, his speeches on civil liberties, on the moral basis for foreign aid, and on negotiations with the Communists won national acclaim.

Those of us from Connecticut have watched Tom Dodd's career in the Senate with a great and growing pride. His maiden speech in the Senate on the Berlin crisis stirred the admiration and won the commendation of people throughout this country and the free world.

Earlier this week Senator Dodd made what I consider to be one of his greatest speeches at a commencement address at St. Joseph College in West Hartford, Conn. I found in this speech some of the underlying sources of the idealism and passion of justice that have so marked the career of this great man. Under leave to extend my remarks, I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the commencement address delivered on June 3, 1959, at St. Joseph College, West Hartford, Conn.:

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS BY SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD, DEMOCRAT, OF CONNECTICUT, AT ST. JOSEPH COLLEGE, WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

When I accepted your generous invitation to deliver the commencement address it was my intention to try to distill from the experiences of a lifetime a few thoughts which I hoped would be appropriate and useful for the members of this graduating class.

I have not found it easy to do this. It is not easy to sift from the many changing currents of an active life a few simple words of advice to a new generation facing a new world. And when I was through, the advice seemed somewhat old-fashioned and out of touch with these sophisticated times. But

it is, nonetheless, sound and true, and if it is out of step there is all the more reason why these things should be said.

This is your commencement day. If this class is anything like my own graduating class at Providence College, 29 years ago, you are probably thinking of this day as one that marks the end of a period of your life and your thoughts are dwelling nostalgically on the happy memories associated with St. Joseph College.

But commencement does not mean the end. It means what the word implies, the beginning. You are all just at the beginning of the search for knowledge.

And you are at the commencement of a tremendous set of responsibilities.

You have been the beneficiaries of years of devoted attention and selfless dedication by this wonderful group of sisters and by the other members of the faculty.

As the father of one of the graduating class, I am sure I speak for all the parents here today when I thank the sisters of St. Joseph and the lay faculty members from the depths of my heart for all that they have done.

This is a sentimental occasion for me. For it symbolizes that my daughter, Carolyn, who has been such a joy and comfort to Grace and me through the years, is about to step into a world of her own.

I am deeply grateful that she is better prepared for that world because of the sisters and teachers of St. Joseph's.

In you and in your future are wrapped up the hopes and dreams of your parents, of your teachers, of all who have sacrificed to see this day. And, in a larger sense, in your hands and in the hands of a thousand graduating classes across this great land, lies the future of our country and of the causes we uphold in the world.

If you have been faithful to your trust thus far, if you have taken full advantage of the opportunities you have had here, you now have the basic tools to make some imprint, some influence for good on your community, on your chosen profession and perhaps on the world itself.

But you will soon find, if you do not already know, that they are only the minimum tools.

You have an education. You have learned enough to know something of the extent of knowledge, and the extent of ignorance, something of the legacy of the past and the challenge of the future.

But this gift of knowledge, this opportunity for personal fulfillment carries with it tremendous obligations. I shall try to discuss today just a few of these obligations.

The first that comes to my mind is the obligation of continued self-improvement.

Each of us is unique. Each has different capacities and different aptitudes. Each has certain talents, and each has the obligation to develop those talents as much as the circumstances of life permit, and to use them for good purposes.

We live in a country that, from its founding has been built upon the proposition that man should have the greatest possible opportunity for personal development and personal fulfillment. The state exists for man, not man for the state. This is our creed. This was at the bottom of our struggle with nazism and fascism and it is at the root of our struggle with communism.

The opportunity freely given to you has been purchased and is kept alive at great cost. You can refuse to exercise this freedom by ceasing to develop your mind and your skills from this day forward. Or you can justify your privileges and the human sacrifices they represent by embarking today on a lifetime pursuit of intellectual excellence.

I urge you to continue your studies, whether formal or informal.

Continue on with what you have so well begun. If you plan to go on to graduate studies, so much the better. If you do not, develop the habit of private study.

There are many examples of wasted resources in this country but none is more appalling than the waste of those who abandon all intellectual inquiry as soon as they leave school.

We hear a lot these days about do-it-yourself programs. I hope you will all work out a do-it-yourself home educational program. Don't store your books away on some forgotten shelf to become dusty reminders of what might have been a fruitful and productive intellectual life.

This day will not have much real meaning in the long scheme of life unless it marks a beginning, and not an end, of broadening the horizons of the mind.

There is a second obligation which will weigh even more heavily upon you as you participate more and more in life.

You all know the difference between right and wrong. You all have learned the basic principles of morality in your homes and in your church. And here at St. Joseph's you have learned the higher refinements of these principles. You have a religious and ethical training that places a far heavier responsibility for right action upon you than that borne by others.

Alfred E. Smith, the self-educated boy from the sidewalks of New York who rose to become New York's greatest Governor, said this in the first speech he ever made to a women's group:

"I know what is right. If I ever do anything that is wrong, it will not be because I do not know it to be so, and you can mark it down as being willful and deliberate and hold me to account for it."

These words, spoken during an era of shameful social injustice and political corruption foreshadowed a career of remarkable achievement in advancing the public good.

And these words can be applied to everyone in this fine graduating class. You all know the difference between right and wrong, and you will surely be held to account for your actions.

We live at a time when crucial moral issues are at the heart of grave national and international problems. But there is always an attempt to deny the existence of the moral element in these questions, and these attempts often succeed in obscuring from many the path that we should follow as a Nation.

Powerful and influential leaders either cannot see the moral element in these questions or they deny its existence. For example:

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator FULBRIGHT, during debate with me on the Senate floor over the Berlin crisis, deplored my statement that the struggle between communism and freedom is essentially a fight between good

and evil. He insisted that these concepts are relative and cannot be made the basis for diplomatic action.

Former Ambassador George Kennan denies that we have any moral obligation to assist underdeveloped peoples. He says it is just a practical matter and that our foreign aid should be based solely upon self-interest.

Professor Galbraith of Harvard, the eminent economist and author, says that there is no moral element involved in our responsibility to conserve our dwindling natural resources for the use of future generations, and he adds gratuitously that the injection of moral issues into practical problems is generally a source of endless trouble and confusion.

One of our leading jurists recently repeated the oft-heard, foot-dragging statement that we must proceed toward desegregation because the Supreme Court has made this the law of the land. But only rarely does one hear the truer statement that the Supreme Court has just made legally binding what was always morally binding and that we should take up this cause not reluctantly or legalistically, but rather with zeal and dedication.

Each of the men I have mentioned has great ability and has made important contributions to his field. How tragic, therefore, that they should overlook the central factor of our existence, and should thus mislead the people they seek to help.

The materialistic, secular attitude I speak of is sapping the moral strength of our country, and you have a very great obligation to carry into our community and national life the religious and ethical convictions that you carry away from St. Joseph College.

Every crucial question afflicting the Nation and the world is, at bottom, a question of right and wrong.

It is wrong to permit any Communist expansion that it is in our power to prevent. It is wrong to acquiesce even tacitly in permanent Communist control of its satellite empire.

It is wrong to refuse to the underprivileged peoples of the world the assistance they need and which we can well afford to offer.

It is wrong to wink an eye at corruption in organized labor, at immoral business practices, or at wrong-doing in Government.

It is wrong to practice racial discrimination whether it be in schools, in housing, in employment, or in any other activity. And we need not look to the South to find discrimination. It exists right here in Connecticut.

But a highly developed mind and a highly refined conscience will avail little unless there is also the great and redeeming quality of courage.

A multiplicity of fears seem to afflict this country and a fear complex threatens to become a national characteristic, in place of the buoyant optimism and indomitable confidence that characterized the national attitude of a century ago.

These fears and uncertainties are stunting the national growth and damaging our national posture.

We frequently hear of surveys of the aspirations of college graduates, young men and women who we would expect to be anxious for new challenges and new conquests. All too often the results reveal that they are interested primarily in security, in conformity, in a safe berth and an easy journey. Fear is at the bottom of this.

The advertising industry, expert as it is in judging our motivations, devotes much of its energy to exploiting the petty fears of everyday life.

In the home there is the fear that to moderately but adequately discipline the child would result in some terrible psychosis or personality problem.

The fear of national bankruptcy hinders the building of an adequate national defense.

Fear of radioactive fallout has convinced many that we should abandon our efforts at further nuclear development regardless of what the Russians do.

Fear is at the root of a hundred subtle influences which tempt us to surrender and appeasement in foreign affairs.

Of all the admirable qualities that are in short supply, courage is the one most needed by this generation.

Fear is the inevitable end result for those who try to face the uncertainties and incomprehensibilities of life without faith in God and belief in eternal life.

This Nation was founded, developed and preserved by men and women who faced the unknown with a courage born of a great faith. If our people ever lose those qualities the foundations of our national strength will crumble.

Surely there is no cause for the devout young women of this graduating class to approach life fearfully. For those who know the transitory nature of man's earthly existence, for those who truly believe in our eternal destiny, there should be no room for fear of the misfortunes of this life.

The qualities which I have mentioned thus far lead inescapably to another.

You will carry throughout your life an obligation to show a very special kind of loyalty to your country. In this sophisticated age it seems somewhat "corny" to speak of patriotism at an occasion of this sort.

In some quarters patriotism is scorned today. It has gone out of fashion. And there is even a fuzzy notion current that patriotism stands in the way of the development of an international order of peace and justice.

Those who talk of patriotism today run the risk of being thought naive or boorish by people who do not understand what patriotism really means.

When I speak of it I do not mean chauvinistic breast beating or flag waving, or the hollow veneration of mere symbols.

If this were all there was to it, then patriotism would indeed be an empty thing. Our loyalty is not to the symbols, but to the ideals and traditions of our country and to the great causes it represents.

Love of country is one of the deepest and most abiding of human instincts. Strange indeed is the man or woman who does not feel a special love for his homeland. As often as not, it is the most humble, the most abused, and the most misgoverned who will, in an hour of crisis, display the fiercest and most selfless loyalty to their country.

So it can be said that the instinct of patriotism is almost universal. John Foster Dulles called it, "One of the great and indispensable virtues" and the heroic example of his life and death provides perhaps the best answer to the scoffers of our time.

Americans have a special reason for a special kind of loyalty that goes far beyond the love of things that are familiar. I do not say this merely because our country has been able to give us more advantages and privileges than other lands.

I say it because our country, its institutions, its traditions, its strength today compose the sustaining force which preserves government based on human dignity and human decency.

Whatever may be the faults and weaknesses of our people as individuals, and they are many; whatever may be the mistakes and weaknesses of our Government, and they have been many, the United States of America as a nation has historically acted with honor,

with courage, with charity, with justice, and with idealism.

Perhaps we are too close to the scene to appreciate the significance of the role of our country and of our generation. The new apostolic delegate from the Vatican to the United States, Archbishop Vagnozzi, had this to say 2 weeks ago in Washington:

"Washington has become the fountainhead of freedom. We may well say that the road of freedom, of democracy, of self-determination of peoples, and the respect for human personality leads today to and from Washington and it is to a large degree in the United States that the hopes for the survival of human freedoms rest."

No nation has ever carried such an awesome burden as this. I sometimes think that our entire history has prepared us for and guided us toward this crucial role that we now play.

Surely a sense of national mission and destiny has moved our country from its earliest days. The opening paragraph of the "Federalist" papers, pleading for the adoption of our Constitution, said:

"It seems to have been reserved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide whether societies of men are capable of establishing good government. Failure on their part would be the general misfortune of mankind."

What Longfellow said 100 years ago applies more to our generation than his:

"Sail on O ship of State,  
Sail on O union strong and great,  
Humanity with all its fears  
With all the hopes of future years  
Is hanging, breathless, on thy fate."

All of the forces that have shaped our history, all of the good fortune, all of the noble aspirations, all the blessings of material strength, have combined to give us the means and the obligation to preserve the temple of Christian civilization from the barbarism of first nazism and now communism.

Why do I say all this? I say it because our country and its ancient ideals are more in need of the loyalty, the devotion, the understanding, and the unselfish help of its young men and women than ever before. Never has a nation been so in need of a generation that recognizes its destiny, represents its ideals, and embraces its traditions.

Two thousands years ago Simon of Cyrene stood at a crossroads in Jerusalem and watched our Divine Saviour pass, carrying His cross to Calvary.

Simon had no real knowledge or special interest in what was going on. He was there by what seemed to him an accident. But because he was there, and because of his apparent strength, he was pulled from the crowd and given our Lord's cross to carry.

He shouldered his burden unwillingly and with a resentment that we can all understand. But as he trod in the footsteps of our Lord, as he began to recognize the significance of his action, the burden became lighter and the labor sweeter. He was fulfilling his destiny.

In this century the United States has stood at a great crossroads of history, at a time when morality and decency were being persecuted and crucified all over the world. We had just arrived on the world scene as an important power at the turn of this century. We were curious onlookers at the terrible tragedy that was beginning to unfold in Europe. Our people had no desire to become deeply involved in the problems of other nations.

But events drew us irresistibly to the vortex of the world crisis. Because of our strength, because of the logic of events, we took up the cross of preserving decency in



the world, without realizing the full significance of our act, without realizing that it was the fulfillment of our national mission. If the destiny of a nation is to be fulfilled, each generation must renew its understanding of it.

Many of our countrymen today resent our role in the world because they do not understand it. There are mounting signs that our people are growing weary of the burden and wish to lay it down.

## SENATE

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1959

The Senate met, in executive session, at 12 o'clock meridian, pursuant to adjournment.

Msgr. William J. Awalt, assistant pastor, St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

O God, in times past we have acknowledged our faith in You by inscribing Your name on our coins, on our monuments; we have written Your name in our Declaration of Independence; we sing Your name in our national anthem. We thank You for inspiring our forebears and Founding Fathers to make this public display of their faith in You.

We are now desirous of pleasing You the more by inscribing Your name in our hearts and by professing our belief in You by our actions. For this we beg Your help. Give this august body the light and the grace to imitate You, the Great Lawgiver, that the laws they enact may reflect Your justice in their equity, Your understanding in their fairness, Your wisdom in their safeguarding of our freedom and liberty. Help us, we implore You, to preserve and continue the great tradition of our country, as we invoke Your protection and providence. Amen.

### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of legislative business.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, June 5, 1959, was dispensed with.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. DIRKSEN, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Public Health, Education, Welfare, and Safety, of the Committee on the District of Columbia, was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

But our task is far from completed. Our country needs new strength, new zeal, new idealism. I believe that when the full realization dawns upon our people of the nobility of our role, of the meaning of our labors, then our burden—like that of Simon—will seem to grow light, the labor sweet.

Those who understand now the true nature of things, the duty and the privilege that has fallen to us, have a sacred obligation

to lend their strength to the just cause and to help keep America ever young in its ideals, its courage, and its fervor for the right.

That is the full meaning of patriotism in our time.

My visit with the young women of St. Joseph College has strengthened my confidence in the future. I envy you the journey ahead. Good luck and Godspeed to each of you.

### LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour; and I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution adopted by the Ponce chapter of the Council of Federal Employees, at Ponce, P.R., protesting against the enactment of House bill 5926, and Senate bill 2023, relating to the union of the United States and Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

### YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS—JOINT RESOLUTION OF ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a joint resolution adopted by both Houses of the Illinois State Legislature, supporting the creation of a Youth Conservation Corps, be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 26

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States are now considering legislation to establish a Youth Conservation Corps; and

Whereas among the most pressing and depressing problems of today are the rise in unemployment, rising relief costs, and increase of juvenile delinquency; and

Whereas it has been established that a Youth Conservation Corps would be a most important resource of combating all of these three undesirable phases of our national life; and

Whereas such a Youth Conservation Corps could achieve essential public improvements, worth more than the cost entailed; and

Whereas the work most needed to be done generally lies in national forests, in national parks, or in such projects as flood prevention and prevention of soil erosion, far removed from the cities or States where most of the youths enrolled for such program now reside; and

Whereas State and local governmental units, including Illinois, have camp programs for youths already under sentence by the courts, while the Federal Youth Conservation Corps should provide only for voluntary enrollment; Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 71st General Assembly of the State of

Illinois (the Senate concurring herein), That we respectfully request and recommend that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States give favorable consideration to the passage of bills creating a Youth Conservation Corps which would provide aid and assistance to youths who are in need of such opportunities through the development of natural resources; and be it further

Resolved, That suitable copies of this preamble and resolution be forwarded by the secretary of state to the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and to the Senators and Congressmen representing the State of Illinois in the Congress of the United States, and to every member of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee of the U.S. Senate, and of the Education and Labor Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Adopted by the house, April 21, 1959.

PAUL POWELL,  
Speaker, House of Representatives.

CLARENCE BOYLE,  
Clerk, House of Representatives.  
Concurred in by the senate, May 7, 1959.

JOHN WM. CHAPMAN,  
President of the Senate.  
EDWARD E. FERNANDEZ,  
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I think this is a most significant joint resolution. The Illinois House is controlled by the Democratic Party, and the State senate is controlled by the Republican Party. Both houses join in support of the Youth Conservation Corps bill which has been introduced in the Senate by our distinguished colleague, the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY). I believe it has been favorably reported by the subcommittee.

Public opinion is building up in support of this measure, which I think will greatly reduce juvenile delinquency and be a constructive step in providing better opportunities for our youth.

While I believe in economy, and believe very strongly in a balanced budget, I hope that this measure, which would not cost a great deal of money, comparatively speaking will not be opposed by the administration or by the coalition which unfortunately seems to control both Houses of Congress.

There is nothing more important than the youth of our Nation. We know that juvenile delinquency has been increasing. Life in the outdoors is the best corrective of juvenile delinquency. The bill of the Senator from Minnesota is deserving of popular support. I am happy that the Legislature of the State of Illinois, and apparently both political parties in the State, support it.

### RESOLUTION OF MISSOURI HOUSE OR REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, the junior Sena-